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1918
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MOTOR CYCLES
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Machinery Dept.
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No. 17,218 英曆千九百壹十八年七月十九號 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

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WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

I—Authorised Capital	£6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital		£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds		3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds		17,567,690
Sinking Fund Account		128,230
		£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,239
Other Receipts	478,940
	£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m... Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS' Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

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A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT making a Pleasant, Cooling and Refreshing Drink.

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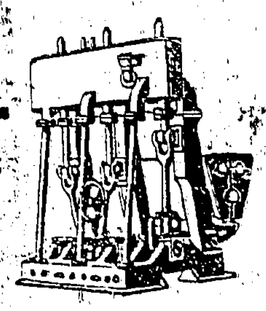
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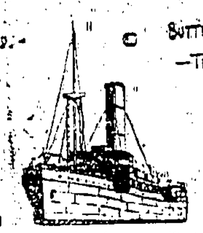
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COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE.

GERMAN CLAIMS

LONDON, July 17.
1.45 a.m.

The German afternoon official communiqué claims 13,000 prisoners.

LONDON, July 17.
12.50 p.m.

A continuation of last night's German communiqué says:—

We broke in the enemy positions to the south-west and east-ward of Rheims. General von Boehm crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans, stormed the slopes of the south bank and penetrated stubbornly defended woods, driving back the enemy towards Condet la Chapelle, Conblizy and Marcuil.

We also won the Franco-Italian position between Ardre and the Marne.

The armies of General von Mudra and General von Einem attacked from Prunay to Tahure. The enemy avoided our attack and we captured his first position. We pushed forward south of Nauroy-Moron-Villiers across the Cerpillet and Keilberg heights as far as the Roman road north-west of Prosnes.

East of the river Suippe we progressed between Auberive and south-westward of Tahure.

The enemy maintained his second position northward of Prosnes-Souain-Perthes.

LONDON, July 17.
10.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report, by wireless, says:—

Southward of Courtemont we advanced as far as the Surmilin sector. Violent enemy counter-attacks south of the Marne broke down.

We extended our successes north of the Marne.

We advanced to the heights northward of Venteuil and fought our way through Rodemat and Roi woods.

We threw back the enemy on the Montagne de Rheims and captured the fortified heights north-westward of Mussiges.

The prisoners now number 18,000.

We shot down a further 36 aeroplanes.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

THE ENEMY'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTS.

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 17th, says:—

There was heavy fighting this morning from Conublizy to Vrigny, a distance of about twenty miles. The enemy is pressing hard in a south-easterly direction, his Left menacing Rheims from the west and his Right pushing eastward along the Marne Valley in the direction of Epernay. South of the Marne the Germans are endeavouring to push on towards the south in order to enlarge their holding of the south bank and obtain manœuvring room for the Divisions marching up the river. But the French are strongly posted on the heights overlooking the river which separates the German left and right wings; so it is doubtful whether such an attempt will result in a serious gain.

ENEMY CAMOUFLAGE.

It is important to remember that credit for the French victory must be assigned to General Gouraud east of Rheims because the Germans, who failed everywhere in this sector, are pretending in communiqués that the attack here was merely a diversion. This is camouflage, for the evidence gathered on the battle-field leaves no doubt that the enemy intended to reach Suippes on the first day. One Division, whose orders we captured, was instructed to halt on the bank of the Marne and await a supporting Division before crossing. The German High Command intended to occupy Chalons to-night.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL WAR AIMS.

A TOO AMBITIOUS SCHEME.

"A COMPACT GERMAN MITTEL AFRICA."

LONDON, July 15
(Delayed).

In view of the triumph of the militarists in Germany, as evidenced in the fall of Herr von Kuehlmann, it is interesting to note what their leading newspaper, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, has to say about war aims.

After remarking that only weaklings can believe in the possibility of an understanding with England, it proceeds to say a victorious Germany will have no paper agreements. She will simply require of England, France, Belgium and Portugal the cession, as indemnity, of such portions of their present possessions as she may need for the establishment of her Central African Empire. East Africa, Togoland and South-West Africa are to be the corner-pillars of this new Colonial Empire which Germany intends to develop into a great military power, with carefully protected wireless stations, roads, railways, shore batteries and depots for raw material, food, and munitions.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* re-dangles before the eyes of the German public the idea of a great army of African natives, remarking that the Hereros, and especially Hottentots, provide excellent material for soldiers. It declares that in the military training of coloured auxiliary troops Germany intends to take a great place among the nations. One great result of this new policy, will be, says the *Kreuz Zeitung*, that "a compact German Mittel Africa, armed with strong white and coloured protective troops, will never permit our continuous opponents to send a single man from the soil of Africa to a European seat of war unless they wish to abandon their own colonies."

THE ITALIAN FRONT

AN AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 16.
9.20 p.m.

An Austrian official report, received by wireless, says:—

We repulsed four powerful Italian assaults on Monte Pertica and Solarolo with very heavy enemy losses.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN SHAMEEN.

TERMINATION OF THE LEASES.

LONDON, July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that it has been decided at present to treat German property in the British concession of Shameen, in China, in the same way as the Chinese Government treats German property outside the concession.

Necessary instructions had been given. This involved the termination of the leases of the German buildings.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 17.

Silver is steady.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 588

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three and half Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
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Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 589

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit

COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

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Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS PASS ENTRANCE, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: VICTORIA. J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

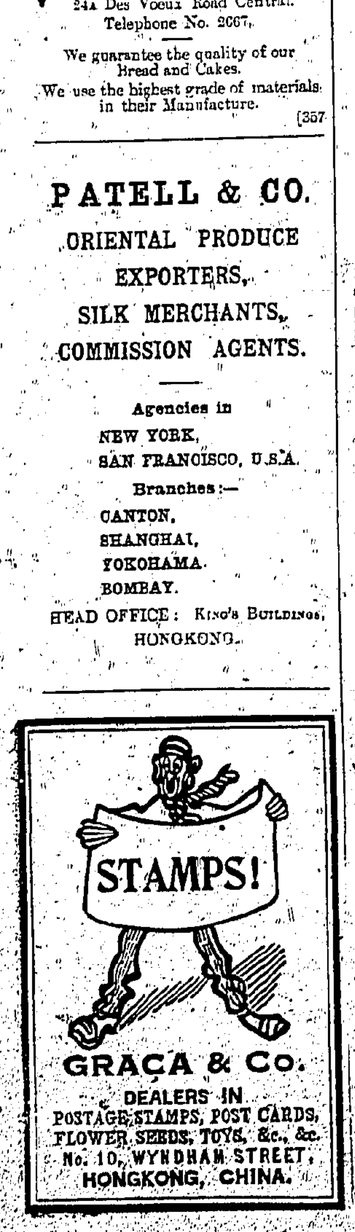
VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
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We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. [357

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HONGKONG BRANCH
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The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames Lenses, and Protection glasses.

"REGAL" RECORDS

6010 Take me back to U.S.A. (Billy Williams)
Why can't we have the Sea in London ,, ,,

6011 I don't care ,, ,,
All the Silver from the Silvery Moon ,, ,,

6647 Mister John Mac-kenzie O..... ,, ,,
I come Fra' Scotland ,, ,,

6648 Jean loves all the Jockeys ,, ,,
All the Ladies Fell in Love with Sandy ,, ,,

6009 Take me where there are no Eyes about ,, ,,
Let's all go Mad ...

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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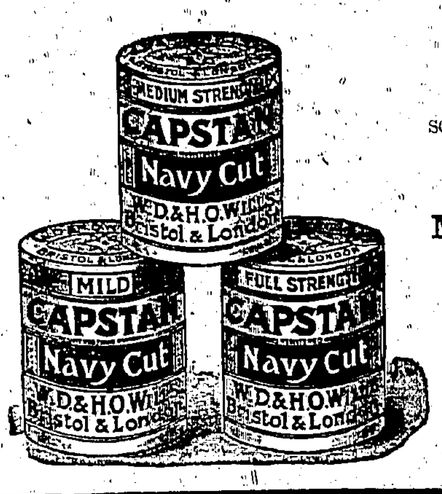
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THERAPION No. 1
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHER SEX, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.
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Send stamp address envelope, age & nationality to FRERE & Co., 1 Adelphi St., Salisbury St., Strand, London, W.C. No "follow up" circulars.
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"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"
CIGARETTES
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PURE VIRGINIA TOBACCO

SOLD IN PACKETS OF 10 & 20
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Navy Cut for the Pipe.

SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS.
MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE CHINA INLAND MISSION.

The annual meeting of the China Inland Mission was held at the Kingsway Hall on the 7th May. It was a crowded and representative gathering every part of the large hall being filled. On the platform were the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, M.A., D.D., the Rev. J. Thomas, the Rev. J. Hutson, the Rev. R. B. Porter, Miss Moody, and Miss Gollock, together with a number of other people well known in connection with missionary work in China. In the absence of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, Bart., who was prevented by official duties from fulfilling his engagement, the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, M.A., took the chair.

Mr. F. Marcus Wood, the secretary, read the report, which states:—Only once before has the Mission's income reached a total of £95,000, yet last year it exceeded £115,000, or more than £20,000 in advance of the previous highest in the Mission's history. Unhappily, one result of the war has been to deplete the ranks of those engaged in this all-important service of publishing peace. Two years ago the total number of workers—members and associates—was the highest in the history of the Mission. For the second year in succession the reinforcements have not equalled the losses by death and retirement, the net loss during 1916 being eighteen workers and during 1917 eight.

The Chairman, in the course of his address, said the report which had just been read to them of another year's work in China under the shadow of war was surely one which should fill their hearts with great thankfulness. Despite all the trouble and anxiety of the times, notwithstanding the strain which was resting upon all their workers in the field, due to the fact that many of them had their furlough long overdue, and could not get it as no reinforcements of workers had been possible for some time, in spite of the political unrest and the invasion of China by war, the Church had grown and its work increased. When they remembered the low value of money consequent upon war taxation, and that the resources of most of them had been considerably depleted by the high cost of living, the result of the year's work was nothing short of wonderful. Reference had been made in the report to the changes which had been made by homecoming, and he need not refer further to them; but there was one change happily not necessitated by homecoming, but by change of labour. His dear and honoured friend Mr. Walter Sloan, who for many years had been connected with the Mission, had now taken up the position of General Secretary of the Keswick movement. He need not enlarge upon the greatness of their friend's opportunity. The war, as they knew, had destroyed many things, the destruction of some of which would be for the good of the world, but it had also brought into prominence and confirmed in their consciousness some of those things which they needed to have confirmed. It had made them realise more truly and deeply and vividly the vision of the writers of the New Testament, which was no narrow vision. It had shown them the utter falsity of every non-Christian philosophy of life both for national and international relations. It had intensified faith and brought once again into the forefront the great hope of the coming again of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the darkness of the world there shone the lightness and the brightness of the Christian day.

Other addresses were given by the Rev. J. Hutson (Western Szechuan), Miss Moody (Kiangsi), the Rev. R. B. Porter (Eastern Szechuan), and Miss Gollock.

YOUNG LADY'S MONEY.

COMPANY PROMOTING EPISODE WITH A NEW FRIEND.

A young woman who was attracted by the idea of making money told her experiences in the King's Bench recently.

She is Miss Evelyn Margaret Paton, of Hyde-park-terrace, and she was suing Edwin Alexander Enever, engineer, for £1,200, together with a bonus of £300, in consideration of a loan which she claimed was to be returned in three months. The defence was that it was purely speculation on her part respecting the formation of a company.

Miss Paton's evidence was that she first met the defendant last June, and a fortnight later he explained how she could make money. If she would let him have £1,200 for three months, he said, he could make her a profit of £300. He gave her a circular about the "E.M.P. Co.," and asked her to send the circular to ladies who had so much money that they did not know what to do with it. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. D. Wightman, manager of the Piccadilly branch of the London County and Westminster Bank, said, in cross-examination, that he had not taken the trouble to find out how many County Court judgments there were against the defendant, or how many petitions in bankruptcy had been filed against him.

Mr. Colam, K.C. (for the plaintiff): Do you know that a lady is bringing an action against him and your bank to recover £10,000 worth of securities, which he had invested in his own name?—That is so.

Finally, counsel announced that the defendant would submit to judgment against him with costs. The money was invested in business which was going on well, and could be returned.

Judgment was entered accordingly.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and $2.25

ALLIES' PEACE COMPACT.

ENEMY OVERTURES ALWAYS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Pacifist activities at Home and the possibility of peace by negotiation were the subject of a debate in the House of Lords on May 9th, raised by the Earl of Denbigh.

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, agreed that up to the date of the recent German offensive the pacifist propaganda in England had assumed very considerable proportions. It was certain to break out again before long. The Government were taking every step to deal with it through the War Aims Committee. The law was sufficient to deal with all pacifists, and he contended that it was being efficiently administered.

Lord Curzon said that too much was being made of this pacifist propaganda disseminated by rags of a contemptible description. There was no definite foundation for the suggestion that peace overtures had been turned down. There was an understanding among the Allies that if overtures of a *bona fide* character were made at any time to any of them they should be investigated, on the understanding that if anything came of them the remainder of the Allies should be consulted, so that combined action might be taken. If previous peace overtures had broken down it was because the offers were insincere or were of such a character that it would be useless to entertain them. Peace by negotiation was utterly impossible at this moment, because the country was confronted with the greatest crisis in its history. And we had not received any encouragement for considering peace negotiations by the manner in which the enemy had dealt with Trotsky and with Rumania.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

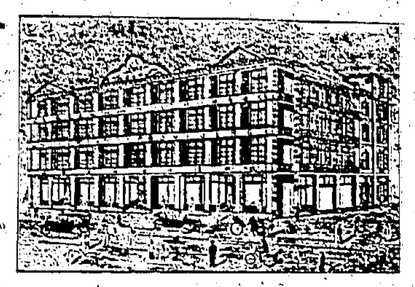
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Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong
Address: DES VŒUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.
Telephone Nos. 196 & 198

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)
The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.



Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed.
Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure;
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked;
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees;
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly;
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when wanted;
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No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	564'	85' 3"	24'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220'	62'	14'	7' 6"	...
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	447'-0"	85' 6"	30	7' 6"	...
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	420	54'	23'	7' 6"	...
Lamont Dock	385	54'	15'	7' 6"	...

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Hongkong, July 18, 1918. 596

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LADIES' DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,
Comprising:—
Lawn, Holland, White Drill, Figured Prints, Alpaca, Table Cloths, Serviettes, Towels, Sheets, Counterpanes, White and Coloured Blankets, Ladys' and Gent.'s Handkerchiefs, White and Blue Serge, Several dozen pairs Ladies' Silk Hose,
Also
A quantity of FRENCH PERFUME.
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Hongkong, July 15, 1918. 594

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the 23rd July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK WOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
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USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
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1 PIANO, The Robinson Piano Co., (good condition).
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TERMS:—Cash.
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TUESDAY,

the 23rd July, 1918, at 3.00 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One set LAWN BOWLS (complete)
One Post-card size CAMERA by Butcher and Sons, with plate holders.
One Lady's, one Gent's BICYCLE, British make (new) and two Electric CEILING FANS.
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Hongkong, July 16, 1918. 597

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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SATURDAY,

the 20th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A number of cases BEER.
(San Miguel Brewery, Manila.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, July 18, 1918. 605

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Comprising:—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths.
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Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

Queen Mary's mail bag is always a heavy one and she insists upon personal supervision of all her correspondence. Her stirring letter of thanks and admiration to the Army and Navy made such an impression on the forces on land and sea—not to speak of the civilian population—that ever since the rush of letters to Buckingham Palace has been immense. Therefore the Royal recipient has had much labour added to her daily engagements. Hundreds of mothers, wives and sweethearts wrote thanking her for her expression of appreciation of the bravery of the troops, telling her that she had expressed the thoughts of all womankind in the lands of the Allies. Many of these letters have been very touching, and all have throbbed with fervent patriotism.

REVIVED SOCIAL LIFE.

Once more there are officers on leave, and these with the American officers in the country, have managed to revive the social activities of London that were dagging under the strain following the big German offensive. The theatres, which were doing badly, are now lively again, while social dances at private houses are of nightly occurrence. All the men who have been "out there" laughingly compare our rationed fare with their more abundant fare in France, but for all that they are glad enough to be back for a spell in "Blighty." It is noticeable that as the theatres are mostly filled with military audiences and their womenfolk, the managers are more and more taking advantage of the recent removal of the ban on smoking during performances. My Lady Nicotine now rules at almost all the West End houses, especially at the Comedy, Vaudeville, Prince of Wales', Shaftesbury and Prince's—houses devoted to "light musical comedy." Curiously enough the late George Edwardes, the greatest of the musical comedy producers in London, used to declare that the introduction of smoking in the theatres would eventually ruin the entire stage. The variety houses, of course, have allowed smoking for years. The only theatres to stand out now are a few of those offering serious drama, and there is wavering even in these austere circles.

THE LUXURY TAX.

The committee that is to decide what are luxuries on which a tax is to be put has been constituted with several women members. They are expected to report within a few weeks and the tax will be in force by the end of June or thereabouts. Meanwhile women are taking time by the forelock and are buying all the fal-lals they want—or don't want—before the tax comes in to spoil the fun. The costumiers and lingerie extortioners are having a fine time. The clientèle for high-priced, filmy, unsubstantial garments is to be found nowadays not so much among the dames of high degree as among the thousands of girls of refined tastes now getting high salaries in Government departments and other offices, to whom the opportunity to gratify their craving for luxurious sensations is too good to be missed. Another reason for the high pressure in the factories of fashion—apart from labour shortage—is that fashions in war work have changed for the frivolous section of womenkind. I do not mean to infer that the great majority belong to this class, for they do not; they are plodding away at serious work as steadily and more efficiently than ever. But the relatively small section who went in for hospital work, even scrubbing floors, in the first flush of butterfly enthusiasm, found it palling on them soon, so they had a fit of canteen work, then a phase of munition making, and now they are "tireless in war work" in the way of running charitable pageants and amateur performances that afford more limelight and require less humdrum persistence than the factory or the hospital did.

But women are penetrating further into fields formerly forbidden. A solicitors' girl clerk appeared in court the other day, instructing counsel, and the judge on seeing her advised her not to go into the law business as it is a nasty business and will bring you into contact with all sorts of shady people." "I trust," murmured counsel amid laughter, "that your lordship does not include counsel." Now, after brokers' offices have been invaded by girl clerks also, there is such a combing-out of authorised clerks that the fear is afoot that girls will presently occupy that position and do business on the sacred floor of the Exchange for their principals. One can imagine an old-time Stock Exchange committee deciding that they would rather be burnt at the stake than allow such an innovation.

As for men's providers, the tailors are now short of both men and materials, so that a good pair of trousers costs not less than fifty shillings and a suit about nine or ten guineas, compared with about half that figure a couple of years ago.

But in Paris, where the luxury tax is already in force, the effect has been so severe that several industries have been hit most grievously and even the great feminine providers, Paquins, have been driven to undertake the making of uniforms for the American troops to provide work for their factory hands.

The people who will perhaps feel the pinch most in this country under the double taxation of luxuries and large incomes will be those who derive their income from land and who have large establishments to keep up in town and country. If the war goes much further several of these families will give up one or the other, and their places will no doubt be taken by plutocrats who have sprung up the ladder on the strength of munition-making.

ENGLAND'S VANISHING TIMBER.

One of the sad sacrifices of the war is the fine timber of England. When restriction of imports became imperative, the demands of coal mines and factories for supplies were at their highest point, so great inroads have been made into our home woodlands, and it will take generations to recover the lost beauty of many acres. The face of rural localities is changed, and new vistas are being opened up, but great is the regret as many a hillside and vale loses the charm of graceful trees. Fortunately most of the hedgerow timber is not useful for war purposes, so the English lanes will retain their rural charm and the land will continue to strike the visitor as "a great garden." Lumbermen have come from all over the world to aid the native woodsmen in the scientific depletion of the copses. There are New England, Canadian, Newfoundland, Portuguese, Belgian, and Finnish lumber camps in the country—some 30,000 men and women in all—in addition to the native workers. Some will be retained for a long time to aid in the reafforestation of the denuded areas.

YOUR CANINE FRIENDS.

The universal appeal of the canine friends of man has been shown by the outcry following the reports that the dogs were doomed because of the shortage of biscuits and similar foods for them. Correspondingly great has been the joy at the announcement that enough low grade cereals to allow for a month's margin of supplies for the dogs will be admitted, and all that will be insisted on will be that the dogs shall be rationed, that the breeding of mongrels shall be stopped and the breeding of other dogs shall be limited. Many a household had taken a solemn oath to wage war on any government ordering the killing of dogs, and had registered vows to share their own rations with their canine pals to the last crumb. The opponents of dogs have proved themselves to be a very small and uninfluential section of the community.

CUPID ON THE WAR PATH.

The war has now gone on so long that Cupid as well as Mars has been able to claim interesting achievements. But the record of a daughter of the late Sir Daniel Cooper of New South Wales will be hard to beat. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life on active service in 1915, leaving a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She did so, to the Hon. Geoffrey Mills. He too was one of the victims of the war last year. Now the lady has married for the third time, and again the bridegroom is a fighting man, Mr. Michael Wardell of the Hussars.

SHIPPING CASES

CHINA MUTUAL v. PORT OF LONDON.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Appeal, the case of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., v. The Port of London Authority was decided on the 10th May before Lords Justices Pickford, Bankes and Scrutton. It was an appeal of the plaintiffs for judgment of an order for a new trial. The plaintiffs, the China Mutual, of Liverpool, had claimed £3,305 damages in respect of injury sustained by the steamship *Polyphemus* while entering the East India Dock, London, on Nov. 10, 1916, through a collision between the *Polyphemus* and the lower pier head at the entrance of the dock, the property of the defendants. The *Polyphemus* was entering under the direction of the dock-master, and the plaintiffs alleged that the collision was caused by the negligence and breach of duty by the defendants, the Port of London Authority, or their servants. The defendant denied the negligence. The jury found negligence on both sides, and the plaintiffs now appealed. The Court ordered a new trial to be held.

A COLLISION CASE.

In the collision case off the French coast the action of the owners of s.s. *Taikosan Maru* owners of ss. *Charles Le Borgne* has been decided by Justice Hill. The learned judge found the collision was due to the neglect of the overtaking ship, the *Taikosan Maru*, to keep out of the way of the overtaken ship, the *Charles Le Borgne*. He therefore pronounced the *Taikosan Maru* alone to blame.

THE ENEMIES OF GERMANY.

The following list of countries which have declared war on Germany, with the dates on which they passed into the belligerent status, was given recently by Mr. Balfour in a written reply to Mr. King:—

Russia, August 1, 1914
France, August 3, 1914
Belgium, August 3, 1914
Great Britain, August 4, 1914
Serbia, August 6, 1914
Montenegro, August 9, 1914
Japan, August 23, 1914
Portugal, March 9, 1916
Italy, August 28, 1916
Rumania, August 28, 1916.
United States, April 6, 1917
Cuba, April 7, 1917
Panama, April 10, 1917
Siam, July 22, 1917
Liberia August 4, 1917
Greece, June 29, 1917
China, August 14, 1917
Brazil, October 26, 1917
Guatemala, April 23, 1918

The following countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Germany:—Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Hayti, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica, Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador.

SERVICE IN INDIA.

THE MEN OVER 43.

London, June 31.—In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Percy Harris, Mr. Macpherson regretted that he could not give a pledge that men from 43 to 50 years of age who were called up for military duty would not be sent to India, but the utmost care would be taken that the men sent Overseas were fit for the duties.

Mr. Harris suggested that medical advice should be taken regarding the desirability of sending middle-aged men to a tropical climate. He affirmed that there was unrest among the older men at the suggestion that they might be sent far from their homes.

Mr. Macpherson promised to bring these facts before the military authorities.

Colonel Craik declared that a great many men had expressed a desire to go to India.

Mr. Macpherson said he was aware of that.

PRIVILEGED TRIBUNALS.

MEMBERS' STATEMENTS IN PUBLIC NOT AMENABLE TO LAW.

Statements made publicly by members of local tribunals are privileged, so Mr. Justice Sankey decided in the King's Bench recently.

This was after hearing a preliminary legal argument in a case in which the Co-partnership Farms, Limited, sued the Rev. W. Harvey Smith for damages for alleged slander on them, uttered while the defendant was acting as a member of the East Elloe military tribunal, in Lincolnshire.

The judge held that a local tribunal was a judicial and not an administrative body, and that statements made publicly by members of it were absolutely privileged. He granted the defendant a declaration to that effect, and gave the plaintiffs leave to appeal.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather, give the little one Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will also prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. Obtainable from medicine dealers, or, by mail at 60 cents a vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

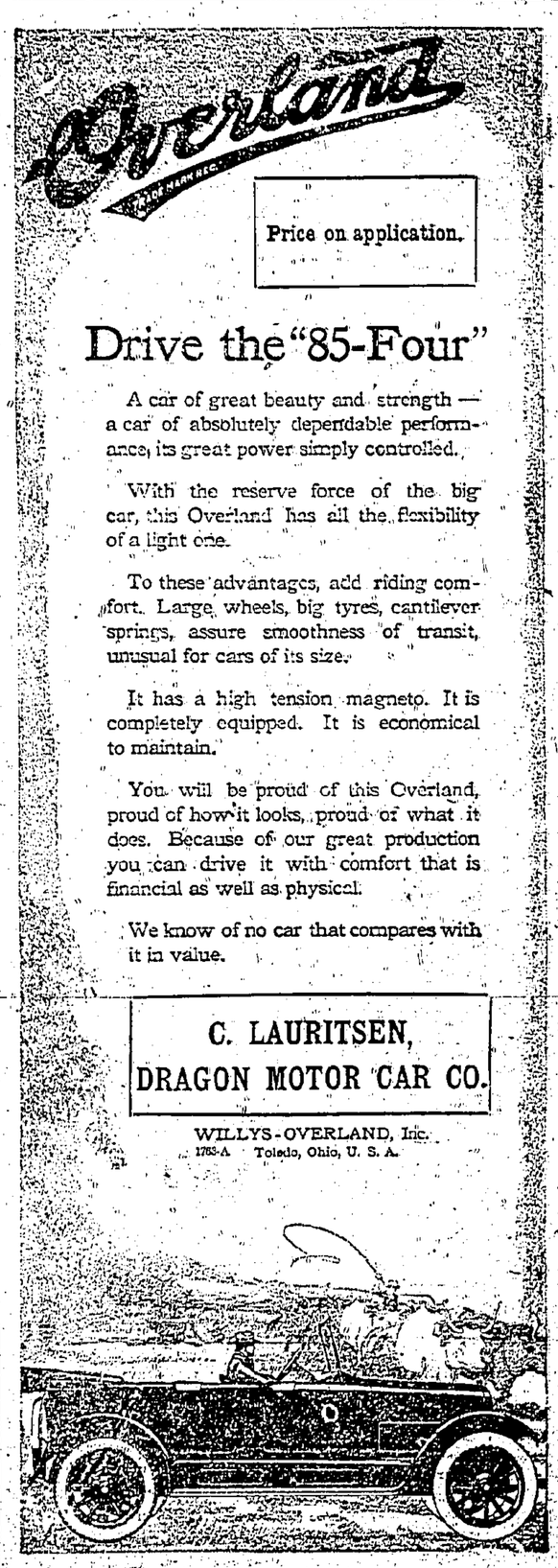
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WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.



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All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent us not later than 1 p.m.

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The China Mail

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, July 19, 1918.

A LOCAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

THE lamentable tragedy at Tai-O prompted a reader to draw attention in a letter over the signature "Wireless," which appeared in last night's *China Mail*, to the need for linking up the outlying police stations by electrical communication with Headquarters and each other. Our correspondent said the Police Stations at Tai-O, Tung Cheung, Cheung Chau and Lamma have been crying in vain for this communication for upwards of twenty years. The advantages of such an electrical link with the police outposts of the Colony are so obvious that no words are needed to emphasise them. If anything needs to be said to show how desirable it is, we have only to draw attention to the fact that the tragedy at Tai O occurred at ten o'clock in the morning and no news of it reached Headquarters till nearly six o'clock in the evening. We remember that six years ago when pirates raided Cheung Chau, killed three Indian constables stationed there, and looted the police station, the lack of electrical communication was a subject of some comment; but, although typhoon damage has served from time to time to emphasise the need, the Government has never given to the public any indication that the matter has ever been seriously considered. It has been vaguely hinted that to link up these outlying stations by telephone would involve a very heavy outlay on cable lines, but we have a recollection of a well-known resident suggesting in a letter to the papers the possibility of a local wireless chain. Old residents will recall that it took many years of agitation to get Hongkong provided with any facilities for the receipt and transmission of information by wireless telegraphy, but now we have not only a powerful military installation, but the commercial installation at Capt D'Aguilar and the smaller installation at the Observatory, so that to-day the linking up of these out-stations by wireless is at least a practicable idea, and one which claims consideration, for many reasons. We are unable to argue, of course, that the existence of such means of communication would have prevented the terrible tragedy of Wednesday last at Tai O, but there are many circumstances in which the transmission of prompt information of such occurrences as piracy and murder, fires and robberies, would be of use. We had a vague idea that the Government a few years ago was questioned on the subject by an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, but we have been unable to verify the impression by a search through *Hansard*, except in so far that a few years ago, when the fishing fleet at Cheung Chau suffered severely from a typhoon, a question was asked as to whether typhoon warnings were communicated to the island. The only answer that could be given to such a question was to the effect that information was given when opportunity offered, but, as there is no electrical communication, regular and timely intimation cannot be assured. Great strides have been made in wireless communication in the last few years and the desirability of linking up these outstations with each other and with the Police Headquarters might well be taken into consideration by the Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretariat that Rangoon has declared Hongkong to be plague-infected.

The Sunday evening services will be commenced at the Peak Church on Sunday next at 6.30 p.m. and will be held every Sunday until further notice.

The communicable disease notified yesterday comprised two fatal cases of plague, two fatal cases of enteric fever, one fatal case of diphtheria and one fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, appearing on behalf of the Colonial Treasurer in the Summary Court this morning, had nineteen cases of summonses for rates against Chinese, on the list.

From Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, official passenger agents of the Philippine Government, we have received a copy of a new Handbook of Information for Travellers landing at Manila. It is a most useful *vade mecum* for visitors to the Philippine Islands," is profusely illustrated, and contains also a very useful sketch map of Manila.

The Red Cross Drive conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in Manila had raised last week a total of P160,200—P135,000 from the sale of boxes and seats, P11,700 from the auction of the White House wool, and P13,500 from the auction of a gold cigarette case offered by an American whose name was witheld at his request. When the last mail left Manila the campaign had two more days to run.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MURDERS—ARMED ROBBERIES.

[*To the Editor of the* "CHINA MAIL."]

SIR,—I also would like to know, as your correspondent "Wireless" and, I believe the majority of the Public in Hongkong would like to know,—in fact it is rather surprising that they are not by now demanding to know—how much longer the Government is going to dilly-dally before taking drastic steps to put an end, once and for all, to the disgraceful and scandalous state of affairs which has been prevailing in the Colony for some time past?

Is it not sufficient that five Europeans have been foully murdered within the last six months or so?

Is it not sufficient that armed robberies are taking place so frequently?

What more do the Officials responsible require before arousing themselves from their torpor?

Methinks if it were the Hon. Mr So-and-So, or Sir So-and-So, there would have been a great outcry ere this; but as the poor fellows who have been, each one of them, so cruelly done to death without having a dog's chance to protect themselves, were not sufficiently important personages in the Colony (that is in the eyes of the Powers that be) there was not sufficient incentive to make a move in the matter.

Poor consolation,—is it not?—to attempt to console their heart-broken wives and families of these Officers by telling them their husbands and fathers died nobly doing their duty.

Why for instance, are there not at least two European Officers allotted to each outlying Police Station?

The Authorities responsible may say they cannot spare the men. I put it to you, Sir, that such a statement would be untrue, as if it were not, then the blame rebounds on their own shoulders, as they have drafted not less than 69 Regular Police officers away from the Colony since the outbreak of War; men who really could not be spared, as they were engaged in work of Imperial interest—the most important of all, in fact, namely, the preservation of Law and Order in British Territory.

Yours truly,

"DEEJAY."

Hongkong, 19th July 1918.

[In publishing this letter we do not wish to be understood as endorsing the suggestion that the officials have been indifferent to the wave of crime in the Colony on which our correspondent comments. We are perfectly sure that this charge is unjust, but the last two paragraphs in the letter represent a point of view which deserves attention.—ED.]

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

The Tribunal sat again this afternoon.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

The following members of the Bank's staff had been passed as medically fit:—D. M. Ross, R. E. Sedgwick, M. A. Murray, W. Ross, G. E. Towns, G. B. Dunnett, E. Wilken, J. H. Ramsay, H. R. Northey, P. S. Cassidy, A. Morse, J. A. Ridgway, R. T. Barton and T. W. Doyle.

The following men of military age from this Bank have been rejected as unfit for service:—W. R. P. Thursfield, A. C. Leith, T. G. F. Fleming, T. M. Leitch and A. Balean.

The Chairman, addressing Mr. Stabb, said: We have read the papers which you sent us very carefully and you wish to put it to us that both in Imperial interests and in the interests of the Colony the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank cannot spare its men. You put it to us that it would be impracticable to carry out the business of the Bank effectively with a further reduction of the British staff.

Mr. Stabb: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: We see from the papers before us, and we know without the papers, that Hongkong is the chief office of the Bank and the branches are dependent on the Hongkong Bank. We gather also that the work of the Bank has even increased during the war and the British staff, both in Hongkong and in the East generally, has decreased during the war—(Mr. Stabb: Considerably, sir). We also understand that during the last few days the Bank has obtained locally the services of three medically unfit men and consequently that three fit men whose names are on the list before us left yesterday to join the Army. That reduced the number on the list to 11. The papers show that the pre-war staff was 20 Europeans and 33 Portuguese and a large Chinese staff, and to-day the European staff including the three substitute men who have been mentioned, is decreased to 23. The Portuguese staff has increased from 23 to 47. The Chinese staff is as before. The number of the men who have previously left Hongkong for military service is 12, plus the three who have left. Seven have left from Hongkong, and three are leaving now, two were on leave at the outbreak of the war and have now returned, making 12 from the Hongkong staff. There are 38 altogether. And a further 60 who were training at the outbreak of the war have left for military service. We understand that the Bank has lately engaged in London five men discharged from the Army, of whom three are on the way. The Bank asks for exemption for all 11 men. All these gentlemen are unmarried, and I think the whole eleven volunteered before the Military Commission last year with the exception of one who was not in Hongkong, I think.

The Chairman questioned each man.

Mr. Northey expressed the view that he could be spared, and that the difficulties in the way of sparing more men could be overcome by obtaining the services of discharged men from Home.

The Chairman: You know that the Bank is obtaining discharged men from Home. You mention that two men have been recently taken up. You say that until they gain more experience you do not suggest that you can be spared. And you do not think that you can be substituted by local men. You are aware that efforts have been made to obtain discharged men.

Messrs. Morse and Dunnett were then questioned, and they said they had nothing to add to their statement.

The Chairman: Mr. Stabb, with regard to these men we have before us you have nothing to say?

Mr. Stabb: No. No man can be spared.

As all the eleven members of the staff could not be present at the same time the men who were examined were sent away and a second batch came up before the Tribunal.

Addressing them individually, Messrs. Sedgwick, W. Ross and Towns, the Chairman asked if they had anything to add to their statement, to which the reply was in the negative.

The Chairman: Mr. Cassidy, you are in the Telegram Department and you, like Mr. Northey, whose note we have just read to him, tell us that your enrolment will be opposed by the Bank and you go on to say that European male substitutes with commercial experience can take over the work. Do you mean substitutes that can be got profitably from Hongkong?—I mention three or four junior posts. Three or four are occupied by them.

The Chairman: You don't think that any further posts can be filled?—I think one can be filled in time. I think it is possible one more man can be employed by the Bank, provided it is a man with commercial training. I don't mean a school masters and I do not mean necessarily a man with banking training.

Major Morgan: The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is the last of the Banks we have considered. The first Bank we considered was the Chartered Bank. From the seven (four of them fit and three unfit) the Tribunal refused exemption in the case of two. Of the Mercantile Bank staff of three of military age, one of them fit, the Tribunal took one from that Bank. Then there was the International Banking Corporation with a staff of four men of military age, two fit and two unfit. The Proper Military Authorities asked for one. In the case of the Hongkong Bank we have a total of 10. I say 10 cases, because the three men who have left have been replaced, and one by a banker. This is the premier Bank of the Colony and its importance is recognised, and having taken the men I mentioned from the other banks, I think, it is fair that more men should be taken from this Bank. I urge that at least two men should be non-exempted.

The Chairman: Major Morgan, in asking for two men, you are aware that the Hongkong Bank is the head office?

Mr. Stabb: Our staff has been reduced by the war. Three went last year.

The Chairman: I think the Tribunal realises the figure is final.

Mr. Hough: Has Major Morgan taken into consideration the three men who are expected to join the Eastern staff and in that expectation three more men were released?

Major Morgan: In addition to these I am asking for two, irrespective of any further substitutes.

The Tribunal considered the finding in camera, and the Chairman, after about half-an-hour, announced that all the men would be exempted.

THE MAGISTRACY.

DANGEROUS BLASTING OPERATIONS.

A Chinese contractor was summoned before Mr. Wood this morning with carrying out blasting operations without a permit.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., stated that the defendant was carrying out blasting operations in Chatham Road, in spite of the fact that the contractor had been fined only a fortnight ago for the same offence. In the present case a dozen side millings had been damaged, also trees, and the ground.

Defendant said he was not aware that his permit had been cancelled or withdrawn.

Mr. Edwards replied that the permit expired in June, and defendant sent it for renewal.

His Worship asked whether the defendant's permit covered the area in which the blasting operations were carried out.

To this Mr. Edwards replied that the defendant was using more land than was allowed him, and he asked for a heavy penalty.

The Magistrate said he did not think Mr. Edwards was entitled to what he had asked.

A fine of $100 was inflicted.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Wood with being in possession of a number of counterfeit Hongkong Government and Chinese coins.

Inspector Kent said he arrested the woman and on her person in a small wooden box he found a number of these coins. With the exception of three, all were counterfeit.

The woman said that a friend had given her the coins in Pakhoi to be melted down and made into a silver smoking pipe.

Inspector Kent said that he did not think that the defendant had any intention of passing them in Hongkong.

Mr. Wood: If you consent to these coins being melted down by the Police then the charge will be withdrawn. The metal will be given back to you. Do you consent?

The defendant agreed and was accordingly discharged.

AN UNLICENSED DOG.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe for keeping a dog without a license.

It appeared that both the dog and the original license were given to defendant by a friend. It was adduced in evidence that the dog bit a man on Wednesday while he was walking across the street.

Mr. Wolfe, turning to the defendant, said that in view of the petty thefts that were going on, the defendant was justified in keeping a dog but his duty was to muzzle it during the day. In the present instance it was not proved that the animal was mad, and he would, therefore, inflict a fine of $10.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SERGT. GLENDINNING.

There was a very large attendance at the funeral of the late Crown Sergeant Glendinning, which took place in the Protestant Cemetary at Happy Valley last evening. The coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was borne on a gun carriage, and the long procession included the Bands of the Hongkong Police Reserves, and that of the 25th Middlesex Regiment who played the solemn funeral matches. Following behind the coffin, besides the chief mourner, Mr. Walter Glendinning (brother), were:—Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (acting Captain Superintendent of Police), representing H.E. the Governor; the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., Chief Inspector J. Kerr, Inspectors Murison, Sim, Gordon, Wildin, Sullivan, Macdonald, Duvitt, Watt, Lamont, Terrett, Garrod, Gerrard, J. Grant, Kent, Angus and Browne, and the Sergeants of the Police Force, contingents of the Middlesex Regiment, the R.G.A., the Military Police, the Indian Police and the Hongkong Police Reserve, who were under command of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.), Messrs. J. W. Franks, A.S.P. (R.), and T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) Members of the general public formed the rear of the procession. On the gun carriage reaching the cemetery gates the coffin was borne to the graveside by twelve sergeants of the Force.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macomachie, Pastor of Union Church, conducted the burial service, and delivered the following brief address at the graveside:—

"We have to do honour to the memory of one more brave man whose life has been yielded in its early prime in the course of duty. Far too often has it fallen to us to do this during recent months, when one sad occurrence after another has deprived the public of the service of trained and trusted officers of our Police Force. If even by this graveside one may point to some good which has come out of the losses it is that the public at large has come to some more adequate knowledge of what it owes night and day to the fidelity, skill, and vigilance of those on whom the responsibility for our general security in person and property rests.

Crown Sergeant Glendinning held his post at a remote and backward spot, the only European in a large population reputed by those who know it to contain many evil elements. Few of us, perhaps, give much thought to the position of a man in such circumstances as these—solely responsible from hour to hour for British law and order in a part which pirates and other ill-doers haunt, with only Asiatic subordinates to assist him. He has fallen, and many here are the poorer by the loss of a valued friend and comrade, whilst the public service is deprived of an able and trusted officer. There are those whose sorrow is so deep that even our words of sympathy seem intrusive. Yet we do think with heartfelt sympathy of the widow and her little child. We pray that she may be comforted in her sore distress and directed in all her future course, and that the compassionate feelings which go out to her to-day from her friends and from the whole community may be used for the partial healing of her stricken heart by the God who is the father of the fatherless and the husband of the widow in His holy habitation.

There was a great profusion of wreaths testifying to the wide-spread sorrow and sympathy the tragedy has evoked. Among the gathering at the graveside, besides those whose names have already been mentioned were Commander Beckwith, R.N. (Harbour Master), and Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Police Magistrate).

The Hongkong Theatre will screen to-morrow (Saturday) the 5th and 6th episodes of the beautiful serial film "The Strange Case of Mary Page" and the show will continue till Tuesday night. Sydney Chaplin will appear in the comic comedy, the "Hushing Scandal," in two parts, together with the Gaumont Graphic as last in the programme. On Wednesday next the exclusive Paramount picture "Public Opinion," in five parts, will be screened up to Friday next. It is a magnificent film worth seeing.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

HUN'S DUAL MISTAKE.

CONTEMPT FOR U.S.A.

In No. 19 of *Das Freie Deutsche Wort*, a Hun paper published in Geneva, a free apostle of Kultur expresses his opinions on the conditions as they are to-day and, in an article entitled "The American Will for War," quotes a contribution by Mathias Erzberger on England's entry into the world conflict:—

"The new English Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, commences his new career in a splendid fashion. He has asked for half a million men and Parliament has granted his request. Bravo! In Germany, we calmly asked: What, half a million! Why not an entire million straight off the reel? That would have been much more sensible.

Every soldier's child knows that this English law is the greatest giant swindle of the XXth Century and that it is only the Allies who can be such fools as to believe in it. Germany will be drunk with delight when this half-million advances against her.

We shall appoint, as commander of a squadron of semi-invalids, some decrepit ex-military man who is so disabled that only with difficulty can he sit his horse, so that he may take these English quickly prisoners and then exhibit them as a new world wonder in a perambulating circus.

Those of our men who were wounded early in the war must be incorporated in the squadron, so that they may try their luck.

Many in Germany read this new decision of the English Parliament with undisguised pleasure and all have every reason for laughing over it.

Half a million soldiers!

Do people in London realize the ridiculous side of this decision? Is it possible that no one there knows what gigantic preparations are needed to equip and to drill half a million men? Do the English imagine they can get a few pairs of boots in Paris, powder in France, uniforms in Russia, officers in Serbia? Has England sunk so low that in this terrible hour she can joke? For, with the best will in the world, we cannot look upon the matter in any other light.

Half a million soldiers require at least as many rifles; 50 times as many cartridges, besides half a million tunics, pairs of trousers, valises, etc. Whence is England going to obtain all these articles of equipment? This new paper army will require at least 600 new barracks, rifle ranges, manœuvre grounds, and, if it were possible to obtain these overnight, whence are the instructors for the recruits to come? Where are the required 20,000 officers and the 60,000 N.C.O.'s? We might ask thousands of questions with regard to this new decision of the English Parliaments, but we do not think that they would be worth the paper on which they are written."

This was the opinion of Herr Erzberger and his opinion was that of nine out of ten Germans, an opinion which coincided with the Kaiser's "Contemptible little British Army."

At present 5,000,000 Britishers are under arms.

The Hun Press has been writing in a strain similar to that given above with regard to the American forces.

REGISTRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Men in the Philippine Islands who have registered under the Selective Service law and who have failed to return the questionnaire recently sent them, says the *Cable News* of Manila, have automatically been included in the National Army and are in danger of being taken up as deserters. According to advices just received by the Philippine Government, the responsibility of keeping his Draft Board informed as to his whereabouts rests upon every registrant individually and not upon the board. The following announcement explaining the situation was issued at the Governor General's office:

"The Provost Marshal General has just advised the local Philippine authorities through the Bureau of Insular Affairs that registrants under the Selective Service Law now in the Philippine Islands should be advised that the responsibility of keeping themselves informed of their status under the draft is placed on them, and that they should make every effort to insure the receipt of communications from their local boards. When a board is advised that a registrant is residing abroad, it is required to extend the time for response to notices, but, when a registrant fails to notify his board of his whereabouts, it has no option but to report him as a delinquent for his failure.

"There are in the Philippine Islands a number of men who registered in the United States under the Selective Service Law and subsequently obtained proper permission to proceed to the Philippine Islands. Since their departure from the States, however, a questionnaire prepared under the provisions of the Selective Service Law was mailed to them by their local board at addresses known in the United States. Their departure from the States made it impossible for them to fill and return questionnaires within the time limit, and it appears that they were as a consequence inducted into the military service because of failure to return their questionnaires."

SHRAPNEL TAKEN FROM MAN'S HEART.

A remarkable operation has just been performed on a soldier at Leeds Infirmary, a piece of shrapnel weighing one-seventh of an ounce having been extracted from the anterior wall of the heart.

The patient is Pte. John Britland, East Lancs. Regiment, formerly a cotton weaver. He was struck in the side while fighting at Arras on April 11 last year. After receiving treatment in several hospitals he was taken recently to the Leeds Infirmary where X-rays established that he had a piece of metal in the wall of the heart.

Britland said he was told that if he was content to run the risk he might have the metal removed, though he might die in the operation. He had not much doubt about his choice. As soon as he had got over the effects of the op he felt like a new man, and is confident he will soon be perfectly well.

TELEGRAMS.

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ENEMY ANTICIPATIONS DISAPPOINTED.

FAILURE OF "THE PEACE ATTACK."

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at mid-day, says:—

The enemy has practically not progressed during the night on any part of the battle-field, although heavy fighting continued from 5 in the afternoon until late in the evening in a narrow belt 10 miles long by 4 miles deep, south of the Marne, between Fossoy and Mareuilleport, in which the enemy established himself on July 15.

The enemy was held on the night of July 15 in the western sector on the line St. Agnan-Chapelle-Mont Holon-Boucquigny Wood, which is equivalent to a maximum depth of 2½ miles.

The enemy had 56 Divisions, including many crack Divisions. There were 14 each in the first line west and east of Rheims and the same in the second line. The heaviness of the enemy losses is evidenced in the case of one Division which was obliged to ask to be relieved at mid-day on July 15 instead of in the evening as arranged.

Prisoners state the German Army has christened the battle "The Friedensturm," or "Peace Attack."

GERMANS HELD.

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 2.30 on Tuesday afternoon, says:—

The Germans on the whole battle-front east of Rheims are held in the French advanced zone, where only outposts are maintained. Most of the ground lost there is not particularly valuable. The Moronvilliers massif had to be abandoned after hard fighting.

The enemy again holds the five crests—Cornillet, Blanc, Hant, Teton and Casque. The French did not attempt to hold them strongly, thus avoiding a large haul of prisoners when the front was withdrawn between two and three miles to the Souain-Perthes-Les Surlus line.

ONSLAUGHT BARREN OF INITIAL RESULTS.

LONDON, July 17.

If there were no other evidence the restrained tone of the German communiqués alone would show how little success the enemy offensive has achieved. Indeed, no great offensive has so far been so barren of initial results. It cannot yet be said that the enemy has failed, but his definite failure is more probable and the legend of the irresistible force of the first German onset is already destroyed.

It is clear that the Allies have profited by experience, notably by greatly extending the area of the first or covering defence zone, and the unity of Command is proving more effective.

How well the French have the situation in hand is proved by the fact that east of Rheims they retired to lines of resistance without losing a gun, while west of Rheims the progress of the Germans was so limited that their position with the river immediately behind and their communications incessantly bombed, may become precarious.

The newspapers emphasise as a momentous feature of the battle the conduct of the Americans, who more than fulfilled the brilliant promise of the previous minor engagements, shattering the belief fostered among the enemy peoples that the war would be over before the American factor became a reality.

THE SITUATION DISTINCTLY GOOD.

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter this evening learns that, generally speaking the enemy has suffered a serious reverse, especially east of Rheims. It is too early to say that the attack is definitely repulsed, but the situation may be regarded as distinctly good.

Until noon the attack had not resulted in an advance of five miles at any point from the original enemy front. It is now clear that the enemy concentrated all his efforts on the offensive.

It is established that the Germans employed over 30 Divisions, compared with 40 on March 21. No British have so far been engaged.

CROWN PRINCE'S ASPIRATIONS.

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The enemy's attack on July 15 was in length of front, probably also in number of Divisions engaged or ready to engage, the greatest effort he has yet made. It failed.

The Crown Prince's great offensive degenerated on the second day to a disjointed series of local attacks, which, although bitter, were only undertaken to save what was yet saveable from the wreck of Monday's hopes.

The push along the Marne Valley may progress further before it is brought to a standstill.

The Germans are fighting hard here. It would be extremely useful for propaganda purposes if the Crown Prince were able to claim the capture of the wealthy little town of Epernay.

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

ONSLAUGHT VICTORIOUSLY HELD.

PARIS, July 16.

A Havas Agency message states:—

The fifth German offensive since March 21 began yesterday at daybreak, covering a total front of about 60 miles from Chateau Thierry to Main-de-Massiges, with Epernay and Chalons-Sur-Marpe as the main objectives, but the results gained by the attacking masses, at least 42 Divisions strong at the outset, hurled against the iron barrier of French, American and Italian troops, amount to a serious set-back. It was a signal failure, as, if they progressed slightly at a few points, their advance was entirely out of proportion to the scale of the attack and stupendous sacrifices made. Not a single minor objective was attained, and at all vital points the enemy was securely held.

According to orders found on prisoners the gain of very large ground at the outset was expected by the Germans. The same orders show that many Divisions which were to be engaged only on the second and third day had to be hurled in before noon on the first day, so great were the losses sustained at the very beginning of the battle.

The German artillery preparation began at midnight, but was forestalled by the French, who, an hour earlier, began an intense shelling on the whole front from which the attack was about to be launched, which caused havoc in the German ranks, considerably hampering the enemy dash.

On the west front of the attack the Germans crossed the Marne at points between Fossoy and Dormans. A magnificent counter-attack by the Americans drove the Germans back from some of these points to the northern bank, destroying the bridges hastily built and drowning many hundreds in the river.

Between Dormans and Rheims the enemy masses, after progressing slightly, were soon held in check by the stubborn resistance. East of Rheims they failed utterly in their desperate and repeated efforts to break through. At no point did they penetrate the main fighting positions of the defenders.

To sum up the present general situation on the whole front, the Germans failed to realise their plan to make a rapid initial advance, and the German onslaught is being victoriously held."

ENEMY'S SCHEMES BROUGHT TO NOUGHT.

UNABLE TO RESUME GENERAL ATTACK.

A French communiqué states:—

The Germans were unable to resume the general attack broken yesterday, but violently endeavoured to enlarge the local successes. Fighting was particularly stubborn south of the Marne this morning and afternoon. We impeded an attempt to advance up the river by a defence foot by foot and held it on the line Ceuilly-Leuvoigny.

We counter-attacked on the front St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Mont Hodon. We took these places and carried the line to the heights dominating the valley of the Marne in the region of La Bourdonnerie.

The French and Italians between the Marne and Rheims repulsed several enemy attempts and maintained their positions.

East of Rheims the Germans this morning resumed their violent artillery preparation, after which attacks followed at several points.

A powerful attempt in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle was unable to debouch from Prunay. Our fire broke down two attacks west of the river in the sector of Suippe. Fighting is equally lively north of Craonnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy attacked.

The enemy's efforts everywhere were in vain. The storming troops were repulsed with heavy losses. Orders found on prisoners confirm that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by 15 Divisions in the line and ten in reserve. It was intended to advance 20 kilometres on the first day and reach the Marne on the right.

Aviators played a very important part in the battle, especially on the Marne. Notwithstanding the dense smoke concealing the bridges thrown over by the enemy, our aviators discovered and attacked them at a low altitude, destroying two covered with troops, who were thrown into the river.

Fourteen tons of projectiles scattered convoys and columns debouching from the northern bank during the day and a further 14 tons were dropped on bivouacs at night.

There was severe fighting in the air. Forty-one enemy machines were felled or disabled and nine balloons burned.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 16.

A German evening official report says:—

The enemy delivered violent counter-attacks on the Marne front, achieving some local successes to the south-west of Rheims. The situation is unchanged to the east of Rheims.

SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH RAID.

LONDON, July 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out a successful minor enterprise to the east of Villers-Bretonneux, which resulted in our capturing a few prisoners and machine-guns.

We also repulsed raiders in this sector.

The English in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hollluch took a few prisoners.

Hostile artillery was active in the Somme and Ancre sectors, northward of the Scarpe, north-eastward of Bethune and northward of Bailleul.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT FROM BRITISH POSTS.

LONDON, July 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The enemy attacked and entered two of our new posts in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne. Our counter-attack immediately drove him out. We secured prisoners.

There is hostile artillery firing at Loore.

Storms handicapped airwork yesterday. We dropped a few bombs and brought down six aeroplanes. One British machine is missing.

A violent thunder-storm prevented night-bombing after mid-night, previously to which we had dropped over four tons of bombs on the Seclin railway station and on hostile billets.

All our machines returned.

THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH AVIATORS DROP BOMBS.

LONDON, July 17.

The Air Ministry reports:—

We successfully bombed railway sidings and sheds at Offenburg and an aerodrome on July 15. Good bursts were observed.

We also attacked on the 16th the railway and sidings at Thionville. Several bursts were observed on the railway and a large fire was started, causing several heavy explosions.

All our machines returned.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SON KILLED IN AIR FIGHT.

PARIS, July 17.

Flight-Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, was killed in an air fight near Chateau Thierry. He fell in the enemy lines.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE STATION BOMBED.

PARIS, July 16.

Enemy aviators bombed an American ambulance station last night, killing two persons and wounding nine.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS RESUMED.

PARIS, July 17.

The long-range bombardment was resumed on Monday.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS GAIN FURTHER GROUND.

GOOD WORK BY BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, July 16.

An Italian official report states:—

We gained ground in the northern region of Grappa, taking 94 prisoners.

The Italian and Allied aircraft were very active.

We brought down 12 enemy aeroplanes.

A British official report from the Italian Front states:—

The Northumberlands successfully raided positions southward of Asiago, taking 24 prisoners.

We destroyed 35 aeroplanes between the 4th and 15th July.

One British machine has not returned.

THE ALBANIAN ADVANCE.

FRENCH CAPTURE THREE VILLAGES.

MORE PRISONERS BROUGHT BACK.

LONDON, July 17.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

In Albania, on the right bank of the Devoli, we occupied three villages and pushed our reconnaissance to the course of the Holta.

We took 620 prisoners.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

MINISTER ON BOARD SAVED.

ATHENS, July 17.

A Spanish steamer with the Spanish Minister to Greece, Senor Lopez de Vega on board, *en route* to Spain, was torpedoed by a German submarine.

The steamer flew the Spanish flag.

The Minister with his family was rescued.

Germany had been notified of Senor Lopez de Vega's departure six days previously.

NO MORE MEATLESS DAYS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 17.

It is officially announced that as from Saturday the consumption of meat will be unrestricted. Thus there will be no more meatless days in France.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH WAR BONDS ORGANISATION.

LONDON, July 17.

When the War Loan Bill was taken in committee in the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Bonar Law said no new operations would be necessary for the next nine months as the War Bonds organization had succeeded to a greater extent even than he had anticipated.

"BONNET ROUGE" TRIAL.

DUVAL EXECUTED.

PARIS, July 17.

M. Duval, who was sentenced to death in the *Bonnet Rouge* trial, was executed this morning at Vincennes.

CZECHO-SLOVAK ARMY IN SIBERIA.

INCLUDE RUSSIANS AND POLES.

LONDON, July 16.

The Czecho-Slovak army in Siberia comprises a number of Russians commanded by Generals Erdelli, Alexeieff and Dutoff, also Poles.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 982 Sapper T. Kelly was enrolled on 10.7.18 and posted to Eng. Coy.

No. 983 Private D. Abbey was enrolled on 18.7.18 and posted to "B" Coy., No. 3 Platoon.

No. 297 Pte. R. Buchan, "A" Coy., and No. 761 Pte. T. J. Fisher, mounted Section, are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, the former dated 16.7.18 and the latter to date from day of departure.

LEAVE.

2nd Lieut. F. Pierce Grove, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18.

No. 260 C.S.M. J. H. Ramsay, "A" Coy., and No. 471 Pte. L.S. Lovely, Mounted Section, attached Engineer Coy., are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17th July, 1918.

L/Corpl. W. H. Whiteley, Eng. Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on medical grounds, from date of departure.

Gnr. G. N. da Roza, Arty. Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10.8.18.

Pte. K. B. Reid, Mounted Section, is granted 8 weeks' leave on urgent business, from 18.7.18.

The leave granted to Lieut. R. J. Stevenson, vide Corps Order No. 3 dated 5.7.18, is cancelled.

REVERSION.

No. 483 Lce. Corpl. E. F. Aucott reverts to the ranks at his own request.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

MONDAY, 22nd July:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy New Layers' Class only.
TUESDAY, 23rd July:—
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Co. Full drill.
THURSDAY, 25th July:—
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.
FRIDAY, 26th July:—
7.30 a.m.—Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.30 p.m.—Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

19th to 26th July:—
E. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.
Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyeemun, 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.OS. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 8.5 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C. O's. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E. and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Pay and Travelling expenses for June are now ready at Captain Russell's Office.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

MONDAY, 22nd July:—
5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Cricket Ground. The following will attend: Ptes. Blair, McIntyre, Stubbs, Sutherland, A. E. Wood, Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hosie, Macfarlane, Bridger, Earle and Griffin; also Corporals Edgcumbe and MacKichan and L/Corpls. Perry and Brown T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches. N.C.Os. need not carry rifles or pouches.
TUESDAY 23rd July:—
5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress, drill order without rifles.
The following will attend:—
All N.C.O's. also Ptes. Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wilson, H.M. Webb, B.M. Webb, J.R. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Newall and Young.
WEDNESDAY, 24th July:—
5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.
FRIDAY, 26th July:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

TUESDAY, 23rd July:—
5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.
5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches.
5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Fole Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.
5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T.
THURSDAY, 25th July:—
5.30 p.m. N.C.O's. of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander), at Headquarters. T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

MONDAY, 22nd July:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.
TUESDAY, 23rd July:—
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters Dress, as above.
WEDNESDAY, 24th July:—
5.10 p.m. No. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, as above.
FRIDAY, 26th July:—
7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

MONDAY, 22nd July:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress drill order.
THURSDAY, 25th July:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

TUESDAY, 23rd July:—
5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

MONDAY 22nd ad FRIDAY, 26th July:—
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

LEAVE.

Col. C. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20.7.18.

Bugler L. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20.7.18.

Drummer H. Joseph is granted 1 month's leave from 18.7.18.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 24th July:—
5.0 p.m. Swimming, fall in at Blake Pier.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.
Hongkong, July 19th, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.).

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

The D.S.P.R. requires the attendance of all Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Chief and Staff Inspectors and Staff Sergeants) at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th July.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

Attention is drawn to Orders of 11th July.

Members will be held personally responsible for non-possession of a copy as from the 20th instant.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

NITROGEN FROM THE AIR.

AN UNPROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

In the report of the Nitrogen Products and Carbide Company recently issued it is shown that the process of making atmospheric nitrogen at Dagenham has not yet proved profitable.

The Ministry of Munitions invested £50,000 in a nitrogen company which had the powerful backing of Vickers, Ltd., and therefore should not have required Government assistance.

Last year there was a loss of over £7,000 at the Dagenham works for two months' working, to which is to be added £4,700 representing interest on loans, making a total deficiency of about £12,000. The investment has not been profitable to the Ministry of Munitions for another reason, as it has not yet obtained the nitrogen in any large quantity, unless some phenomenal development has taken place within the last six months.

The Nitrogen Products and Carbide Company made profits in other branches of their work, amounting to £220,000, which, however, is small compared to the promised profit in the prospectus issued in 1913, which foreshadowed a return of over a million in 1916. That was the modest figure anticipated in times of peace, but, as the prospectus stated, the profit in the event of war would reach still more colossal figures.

The current issue of the *Westminster Cathedral Chronicle* is responsible for the following story, which is going the rounds of the army chaplains:—Some C. of E.'s and two R.C.'s had to be buried quickly. The chaplain for the latter failed to turn up, so the C. of E. chaplain buried them with the others. At mess he faltered out an explanation of the situation and what he had done. The R.C. chaplain was silent, but at the first opportunity found his way to the graveside and, standing stiffly by, cried in a tone of command: "As you were!" He then proceeded with the R.C. burial service!

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NO need of sufferer from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it to-day, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Saturday, 20th July:—
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THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

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NORTH AMERICAN LINE:—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU".....Friday, 26th July, at 2 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE:—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE:—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 21st July at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 22nd July at 9 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 1st Aug. at 9 a.m.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

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Steamers	Tons	Sails
GROTIUS	10,000	26th July.
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For JAPAN	HIOJUN MARU	Aug. 11th.
For JAPAN	BANRI MARU	Aug. 30th.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	July 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNGKIANG	July 23, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	*TAKSANG*	SATURDAY, July 20, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	*TAISANG*	TUESDAY, July 23, Daylight.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG*	FRIDAY, July 26, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Yitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....	WEDN'DAY, 24th July at 1 p.m.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th August.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th September.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	

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HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires,

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong:	Connecting with	From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT, *Acting Superintendent.*
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KWAISANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., *General Managers.*

Hongkong, July 16, 1918. 595

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steam-ship "SANTHIA," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. *Agents.*

Hongkong, July 17, 1918. 602

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The Chinese Mail.

華字日報

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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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S. S.	Leave Hongkong About "

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Kawachi Maru, 12,500 tons *Inaba Maru, 12,600 tons	MON., 22nd July, 11 a.m. SAT., 17th Aug., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,500 tons *Tango Maru, 13,500 tons	SAT., 20th July, 11 a.m. SAT., 17th Aug. 11 a.m.
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Telephone 292 & 293

DECISIVENESS OF WARS.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

"There is a reason why Frederick's wars were decisive in one direction and Napoleon's in the other, though one cannot say that it lies in any marked distinction between the morality of their methods. Frederick, like Bismarck, knew when to stop; he was on the side of Herr Delbruck, and did not believe in world-empires. Napoleon did, and he did not know where to stop. It would be truer, perhaps, to say that he could not have stopped had he wished. Militarist government can subsist only on military success; and, in the long run, militarism is found to be but a slow form of political suicide. Napoleon could give permanent peace to France only at the price of gradually relaxing his military supremacy. That no militarist is ever prepared to do: and the Prussians made war in 1914 because the foundations of their Government were dissolving during peace. So they cannot make peace even with impotent Russia, because the militarist appetite demands a satisfaction which no people, however, abject, can permanently make. Napoleon was bound to be defeated in the end, because he would have gone on until he was. To judge from Germany's programme, she is in a similar frame of mind. In 1915 the Germans prudently forswore any wildcat scheme in Russia like Napoleon's advance on Moscow. To-day they are advertising their advance. They may, like Napoleon, find it much more difficult to get away; and, like him, they will find it impossible to stay. Napoleon's trumpetings in the Moniteur as he advanced across Russia, driving the enemy like chaff before him, make useful reading to-day, as also do our ancestors' gibes at the chaotic and cowardly state of Dumouriez' France on the eve of Valmy, Jemappes, and Fleurus.

DEFEAT OF WORLD-CONQUEST.

"Sooner or later, wars for and against domination in Europe have always been decisive; and they have always ended in the defeat of domination. Polish history, indeed, provides an exception for despots destroyed the Polish State. But there is much to be said for the view that the fate of Poland has been the Nemesis of Europe. Had Prussia, Austria, and Russia not been so engrossed in their Polish enterprise, the French Republic would not have been permitted to develop its military preponderance during the Revolution. War for domination does not succeed, and does not end in stalemate. There might, indeed, be a truce or a treaty this year or next like that of Amiens in 1802. But it would not be stalemate, because it would not end the game; and we are brought up against the limitations of our metaphor. A game of chess is an affair of extremely limited liability and restricted issues. It is complete in itself; the pieces are swept off the board, and the matter ends. There is no such conclusion, as there is no such beginning, to war; the pieces have a past and a future as well as a present. Their past determines their place on the board and their effective strength, and this game will not end their existence; it will merely determine their position and strength in a game that never ends on a board that is never swept. Nor will the kings always be kings, and the pawns may come to their own. The pieces live as well as move and have their being, and they are variant, not constant, powers. The tragedy of the game of war is that the pieces depend for their welfare, not upon one another's destruction, but upon their survival. To make a desert and to call it peace is the logical outcome of Treitschke's maxim that war is political science par excellence; but the vogue of that philosophy is the crowning proof of Germany's apostasy from civilisation and treason to mankind. Germany herself owes less to-day to the brutality of her triumph over France in 1870 than to the wise restraints which Bismarck, in defiance of his generals, exercised towards Austria after the victory of Sadowa.

SEED OF FUTURE WARS.

"Peace consequent upon a German victory would contain within itself the seeds of future wars as surely as would have done a Hapsburg triumph in 1648 or a peace dictated by George III. in 1783. The peace of Westphalia was only decisive because it decided that States might determine their own religion, and that of Versailles in 1783 because it decided that the American Colonies should manage their own affairs. Before this war there were Germans wise enough to admit that their treatment of Alsace-Lorraine was a mistake. That does not prevent more foolish Germans from wanting to repeat it on a greater scale in Belgium. There were Austrian statesmen, and the Archduke Ferdinand was among them, who saw that Magyar coercion of the Southern Slavs was a danger to the Dual Monarchy. A German pacification of Europe involving the annexation of Belgium and parts of France, German control of Holland, the subjugation of Serbia, and the repression of tens of millions of Slavs, with the Turk as assistant policeman, would decide nothing except that Europe would become for a generation a scene of turmoil and seething discontent with another world-wide conflict at the end. Those who think such a decision possible have fed on the husks of history, missing its moral kernel. Prussians who glory, with justice, in the Seven Years' War and in the moral effect it had on the Russian people, forget that it was for them a war of defence; and that the nearest parallel to the Prussia of 1756-63, girdled with mighty foes, is to-day to be found in Serbia or Rumania. A decisive peace demands more than military success, and empires which rest on the sword are wont to perish by it. Napoleon dictated a dozen treaties at the point of the sword, but the peace that was decisive was one that sent him to St. Helena. It was only stalemate in the sense that he could not move.

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

"Barring the destruction of British seapower, a German victory would be hollow as well as transient. It is to British wealth alone that Germany looks to repair her financial losses during the war, and even British wealth could not repair her waste of human material. She will not achieve success with less than the loss of a third of her males of military age and fitness; then birthrate in Germany decreases and the civilian death-rate increases progressively as the war goes on. There were three million more women than men in Germany before the war: there will be six before it ends, and it has already been suggested that "Kultur" will become polygamous for the sake of perpetuity. France has never recovered the European position she held before the drafts Napoleon made on its virility, and, inasmuch as the population of Germany and her Allies is far less than the population of her enemies, she suffers in proportion. National strength has always its limits; the welfare of a State depends upon the accuracy with which it measures its ambitions by the strength at its disposal. An orgy of expansion like that of France under Napoleon cannot be indulged in with impunity. Ordered growth gives better guarantees of permanence.

BANK

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HONGKONG BRANCH:
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Hongkong, April 8, 1918. [305

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES $1.25 and 2.25

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For Particulars, apply to—
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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

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OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
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The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

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S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th, 1918
S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ld

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TELEPHONE 141.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000@2/- = $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS } $15,000,000

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Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund...	650,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6 1917

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

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T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

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The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES.
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1917.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL... Yen	48,000,000.00
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods on rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11 March, 1918.

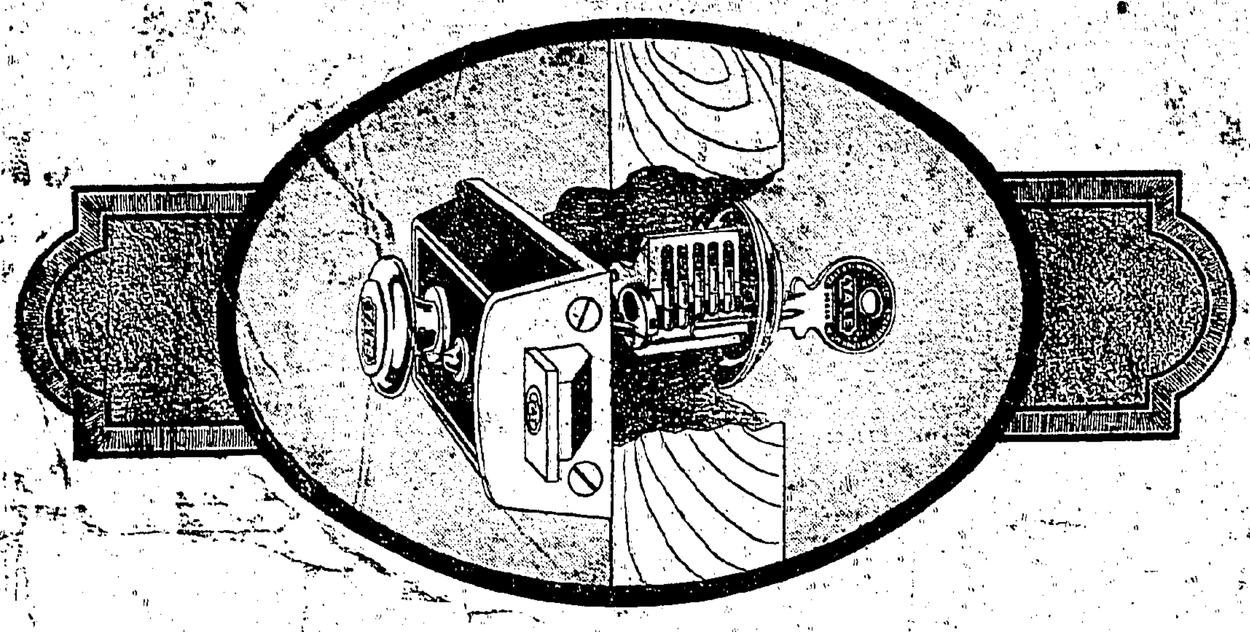
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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

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WEATHER REPORT.

July 19*d*. 12*h*. 38*m*.—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly over Indo China; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has probably moved into the Yellow Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 43.66 inches, against an average of 46.16 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 20th July:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 2 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.56	29.61	29.58
Temperature	87	82	89
Humidity	68	87	68
Direction of Wind	WSW	SW	S
Force	3	3	2
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature 89 the 18th—89
Lowest open air Temperature on the 19th—82

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory July 19, 1918.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

July 20th to 26th, 1918.

Day of Week	Date	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height
		h. m	feet.	h. m	feet
Sat.	20	m 0 05	6.4	7 21 a	1.5
		12 25 p	5.7	13 50 p	2.1
Sun.	21	m 0 40	6.3	7 59 a	1.0
		1 5 p	6.5		
Mon.	22	m 7 23	7.1	m 0 46	0.5
		7 35 a	2.9	8 1 a	0.6
Tues.	23	m 1 11	7.7	m 1 26	0.0
		10 37 a	4.1	8 40 a	0.4
Wed.	24	m 1 55	8.0	m 2 25	2.8
		11 10 a	4.6	9 16 a	0.2
Thur	25	m 2 41	7.9	m 3 15	2.6
		11 49 a	4.8	9 51 a	0.0
Fri.	26	m 3 25	7.6	m 3 58	2.4
		12 45 p	4.8	10	0.2

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Miss Ventris
Lt.-Col. John Ward
C.M.G., M.P.
Mr G. E. Wetton
Mr D. Wood

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, July 19, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/3½
„ On demand	3/3⅝
„ 30 days' sight	3/3⅝
„ 4 months' sight	3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/4⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/4⅛
On Paris—	
On demand	449
Credits, 4 months' sight	463½
On New York—	
On demand	78⅝
Credits, 60 days' sight	——
On Bombay—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	——
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	141
On Manila—	
On demand	157½
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	147½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	45.20
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 6.
Silver (per oz.)	48⅛d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	35 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	1 ⅛ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	2 ⅛ pm.
Bank's & Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	4½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JULY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of July, 1918:—

Date.	Ends	Begins.
July 19th,	5.38 a.m.	7.20 p.m.
„ 20th,	5.39 „	7.19 „
„ 21st,	5.39 „	7.19 „
„ 22nd,	5.40 „	7.18 „
„ 23rd,	5.40 „	7.18 „
„ 24th,	5.40 „	7.18 „
„ 25th,	5.41 „	7.17 „
„ 26th,	5.41 „	7.17 „
„ 27th,	5.42 „	7.16 „
„ 28th,	5.42 „	7.16 „
„ 29th,	5.43 „	7.15 „
„ 30th,	5.43 „	7.15 „
„ 31st,	5.44 „	7.14 „

Temperature

Hongkong, July 18th, 1918.

BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	29.60
Do.	1 P.M.	29.56
Do.	4 P.M.	29.54
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	84
Do.	1 P.M.	87
Do.	4 P.M.	87
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	80
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	80
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	79
Do.	Maximum	87
Do.	Minimum (over night)	76

MAIL [illegible]

HONGKONG, FRIDAY [illegible]

The Services to Germany, Austria, [illegible] Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Date	
Japan via Nagasaki	Saturday, 20th,	10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia	Saturday, 20th,	Noon
Saigon	Saturday, 20th,	4.00 P.M.
Saigon	Saturday, 20th,	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Sunday, 21st,	9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Rangoon and India via Calcutta	Sunday, 21st,	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Monday, 22nd,	8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Monday, 22nd,	10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta	Monday, 22nd,	2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Straits and *Europe via Suez	Monday, 22nd, Registration	4.15 P.M.
	Letters	5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 22nd July, at 3 p.m.		
Shanghai and North China	Monday, 22nd,	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tuesday, 23rd,	11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Wednesday, 24th,	1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea via Port Darwin	Thursday, 25th, Registration	1.45 P.M.
	Letters	2.30 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.	Friday, 26th Registration	11.45 A.M.
	Letters	12.30 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	——
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	—— ——
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan, Santin, Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	—— ——
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5 P.M. Letters 6 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kowloon	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For	Week-Days	Sundays & Holidays	
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 19th JULY, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.		
Hongkong Banks	$610 b. & 607½ sa.	
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Canton Ins.	$340 b.	
North China Ins.	T.125 b.	
Union Ins.	$810 b.	
Yangtsze Ins.	$192½ b. ex. $73	
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fire Ins.	$136 b.	
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$326 b.	
SHIPPING.		
Douglasss	$76 b.	
H.K. Steamboats	$20 b. & 20 sa.	
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 b.	
Do. (Def.)	$143 sa.	
Shells	142/6 b.	
Star Ferries	$25 n.	
REFINERIES.		
China Sugars	$84½ b. & 85 sa.	
Malabon Sugars	$33 b.	
MINING.		
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.	
Langkats	T. 16 b.	
Raubs	$2.80 b.	
Tronoh Mines	36/- b.	
Ural Caspians	17/- b.	
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.		
H. & K. Wharfs	$88½ b., 90s., 89/90sa.	
H. & W. Docks	$130 b.	
S'hai Docks	T. 144½ b.	
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.		
Central Estates	92 b.	
Hongkong Hotels	$94 b.	
Hongkong Lands	$92 b.	
Humphreys	$6.73 b.	
Kowloon Lands	$30 n.	
West Points	$74 b.	
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewo Cottons	T. 180 b.	
Kung Yiks	T. 15½ b. & 15½ sa.	
Laou Kung Mows	$125 b.	
Orientals	$61 b.	
Shanghai Cottons	$150 n.	
Yangtzepoos	$8.85 b. & 8.85 sa.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Cements	$7.10 b. & 7.15 sa.	
China-Borneos	$4.00 b.	
China Lights	$5.00 b. & 5.25 sa.	
China-Providents	$7.50 b. & 7.60 sa.	
Dairy Farms	$27.25 b.	
H.K. Electrics	$61.00 b.	
Macau Do.	$30.00 b.	
Hongkong Ropes	$27.00 b.	
H.K. Tramways	$6.70 sa.	
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7.00 b.	
do. (New)	$5.10 b.	
Steam Laundries	$3.25 b.	
H.K. Steel Foundries	$13½ n.	
Water-boats	$13 n.	
Watsons	$5.30 b.	
Powells	$8.20 b. & 8.30 sa.	
Wheelocks	$26 n.	

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	Singapore, July 2nd.	
Alor Gajah ($1)	2.75	3.00
Amal. Malay fy. pd.	2.35	2.60
Ayer Hitam ($5)	13.00	15.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.05	1.15
Ayer Molek ($1)	1.70	1.85
Ayer Panas ($5)	7.00	7.60
Balgownie ($1)	4.25	5.10
Bassott ($1)	0.70	0.85
Batang Benar ($10)	11.00	12.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.00	1.50prm.
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.45	0.55
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.65	0.75
Bukit Kepong ($)	2.25	2.75
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.60	0.75
Bukit Timah ($10)	——	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	5.40	6.00
Glenealy Plus. ($1)	1.70	1.90
Haytor ($5)	7.00	7.50
Indragiri ($5)	4.80	5.10
Jeram ($1)	1.15	1.25
Jimah ($1)	1.25	1.40
Kamasan ($2)	4.25	4.75
Kedah ($1)	3.30	3.60
Kelemak R. ($5)	5.00	5.50
Kempas ($2)	7.00	7.75
Kluang ($5)	4.50	5.00
Lunas ($5)	5.70	6.00
Malaka Pinda	1.95	2.05
Malakoff ($2)	4.00	4.25
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.55	0.65
Merlyn ($5)	5.75	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	3.50	4.00
Nyalas ($5)	5.75	6.00
Pajam ($5)	9.50	10.25
Pantai ($1)	1.05	1.25
Parit Perak ($1)	1.95	2.15
Perak River ($1)	2.10	2.25
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.00	4.15
Penggor ($1)	0.50	0.60
Radella ($5)	5.75	6.25
Sandycroft ($2)	3.00	3.50
Scudai ($5)	5.65	6.00
Sembrong ($1)	0.27	0.30
Sungei Bagan ($2)	2.60	3.00
Sungei Paiani ($1)	0.30	0.45prm.
Tambalak ($1)	0.75	0.85
Tapah ($10)	12.00	14.00
Telok Anson ($5)	8.00	9.00
Temerloh ($1)	0.85	1.10
Trafalgar ($2)	0.90	1.00
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.55	0.65
United Malacca ($1)	0.80	0.90
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.00	3.75

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